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Documentation For Program SIMICE

written by

Professor Warren W. Bowden

Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology

Terre Haute, IN 47803



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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

A computer code (SIMICE) has been developed to assist in establishing correct test conditions and in extrapolating icing test data to full scale. The code calculates the conditions under which a model should be tested to maintain similitude between it and a prototype. In particular the matched quantities are the collection efficiency, heat transfer flux, and the flux of liquid water approaching the body under test. The SIMICE code structure and operation are described and a listing of the code provided.

DOCUMENTATION FOR PROGRAM SIMICE

Introduction

Program SIMICE calculates the conditions under which a model should be tested to maintain similitude between it and a prototype. It attempts to maintain the following constant between the model and prototype:

- (1) collection efficiency, E_m ,
- (2) heat transfer flux, q/A , and
- (3) the flux of liquid water approaching the body under test, grams/meter²/sec.

The program solves for the liquid water content (LWC), the free stream velocity (V_∞), and average droplet diameter (D) of the model from various input data. The equations modelling these phenomena are nonlinear in form and are solved by the well-known Broyden technique.

The user has flexibility in the data input and output. The inputs from a file are checked for reasonableness. The user must input initial values of the independent variables which are at least reasonable approximations to the final solution or the Broyden procedure may fail.

The program writes out the following:

- (1) intermediate results from the BROYDEN program to the file DELBRO.DAT;
- (2) any error messages or flags which may be encountered to the file SIMICY.ERR; and
- (3) the input data and calculated values to the terminal or lineprinter.

This method of handling the output permits the user to obtain the principal output in a highly-presentable form while, at the same time, having available intermediate and other output for more detailed inspection.

The program is highly structured, and copiously supplied with COMMENT statements and, therefore, easily understood. It consists of the main program SIMICE and 14 subprograms. Program SIMICE

- a) reads in the necessary starting data (See DATA INPUT section);
- b) sets up the system of equations to be solved;
- c) calls on subroutine DELBRO (the Broyden routine) which solves the equations; and
- d) writes out the final results.

The subprograms (described in greater detail below) perform various chores such as

- a) calculation of physical properties;
- b) calculation of values of such quantities as the heat transfer coefficient, h_c , collection efficiency, E_m , etc.

This structure makes it possible for the user to easily replace current correlations with improved versions if and when they become available.

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A. D. BLOSE

Technical Information Officer

Mathematical Background

The basic procedure used to find the conditions for the model tests scaled-down from the prototype test results according to the principals of similitude is as follows:

- 1) write three equations governing the relevant physical phenomena and their scaled-down and
- 2) solve these equations for the three unknowns.

The three unknowns referred to are:

LWC_f = Liquid Water Content for the model.

V_{of} = Free stream velocity for the model.

D_f = Average droplet diameter for the model.

Other variables are brought in as parameters which can be changed as necessary by the user of the program.

The physical phenomena whose equalities are to be maintained between the model and the prototype are:

- (1) the collection efficiency, E_m ;
- (2) the heat transfer flux, q/A^m ; and
- (3) the flux of liquid water approaching the body under test.

The equations which model these phenomena are nonlinear in form. They are solved by the Broyden technique (2) using a program developed by Dr. J.D. Perkins.

To facilitate the numerical work the program referred to above uses the ratios

$$X(1) = (LWC)_m / (LWC)_f$$

$$X(2) = D_m / D_f$$

$$X(3) = V_{om} / V_{of}$$

where the subscript f refers to the model and m to the prototype.

The three equations are developed in greater detail below.

Collection Efficiency = E_m . The collection efficiency E_m is a function of K_o (9):

$$E_m = f_1(K_o)$$

where $K_o = \lambda/\lambda_s K$

$$\lambda/\lambda_s = f_2(Re_D)$$

and

$$K = \frac{2}{9} \frac{\rho_w V_o D^2}{\mu_o L c}$$

We want $(E_m)_p = (E_m)_m$.

$(E_m)_f$ will equal $(E_m)_m$ if $(K_o)_f = (K_o)_m$.

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In the equations below the subscript f(referring to the model) became p,

$$\text{So, } 1 = \frac{(\lambda/\lambda_s)_p}{(\lambda/\lambda_s)_m} \left(\frac{K_p}{K_m} \right)$$

$$\text{or } \left(\frac{K_m}{K_p} \right) \frac{(\lambda/\lambda_s)_m}{(\lambda/\lambda_s)_p} = 1$$

$$\text{or } \frac{V_m D_m^2 L_{cp}}{V_p D_p^2 L_{cm}} \frac{f_2(N_{ReD})_m}{f_2(N_{ReD})_p} = 1$$

Let $L_{cm}/L_{cp} = R$ and the above equation becomes

$$R = \left(\frac{V_m}{V_p} \right) \left(\frac{D_m}{D_p} \right)^2 \frac{f(N_{Re})_m}{f(N_{Re})_p}$$

or

$$F_1 = R - \left(\frac{V_m}{V_p} \right) \left(\frac{D_m}{D_p} \right)^2 \frac{f(N_{ReD})_m}{f(N_{ReD})_p} = 0$$

Heat Transfer Flux = q/A . After Messinger(6), the heat flux to or from the body under study ($t_s \leq 32^\circ F$) :

$$q/A = h_c [(t_{sp} - t_\infty) - \frac{r V_\infty^2}{2 g_c J C_{pa}} + 2.90 L_s \frac{(P_{si} - P_\infty)}{P_o}]$$

$$+ R_w [C_w (32 - t_\infty) - 144 - C_1 (32 - t_{se}) - \frac{V_\infty^2}{2 g_c J}]$$

We want

$$(q/A)_p = (q/A)_m$$

$$\text{or } (q/A)_m / (q/A)_p = 1$$

$$\text{or } F_2 = 1.0 - (q/A)_m / (q/A)_p = 0$$

$$\text{Water Flux} = (\text{LWC})(V_o)$$

We want

$$(\text{LWC})_p(V_o)_p = (\text{LWC})_m(V_o)_m$$

or

$$F_3 = 1. - \left(\frac{(\text{LWC})_m}{(\text{LWC})_p} \right) \times \left(\frac{V_{om}}{V_{op}} \right) = 0$$

The above equations appear as follows in the program:

$$QAM = (q/A)_m$$

$$RAM = (\lambda/\lambda_s)_m$$

$$F(1) = 1.0 - QAM/(q/A)_p$$

$$F(2) = R - X(3)*X(2)**2*RAM/(\lambda/\lambda_s)_p$$

$$f(3) = 1. - X(1)*X(3)$$

Trial values of X(1), X(2) and X(3) are continued until these three functions are arbitrarily close to zero.

SUBPROGRAMS

Each subprogram is discussed briefly below.

SUBROUTINES DELBRO, BOUNDR, and GJINV

These three subroutines together solve systems of nonlinear equations iteratively. They are based on the Broyden technique (2) as modified by the More-Cosnard procedure(8). The program was written by Dr. J. D. Perkins, Imperial College, London.

The user must supply the set of functions F(I), set up the initial values of the independent variables X(I), and input boundary values of , BOUND(I), within which the program attempts to find a solution. Other input parameters are explained by rather detailed comments in DELBRO.

DELBRO may fail to find a solution for a variety of reasons:

(1) Initial Jacobian approximation may be singular because of:

- (a) poor scaling of variables;
- (b) equations are not independent;
- (c) poor initial guesses.

The program works best if the independent variables are kept between -1 and +1 and the functions F(I) are kept near 1.0. Dr. Perkins (7) has suggested transformations of the type

$$x_i^* = (x_i - a)/b$$

$$f_i^* = f_i/c$$

- (2) Bounds may impede progress towards a solution. It may be that a solution does not exist within the bounds, or, a poor starting point may have been chosen.
- (3) The dimensions NW, NB are too small. See listing of program for requirements.
- (4) The program may not have converged to the precision specified (ERROR) within the maximum number of iterations specified (MAXIT).

The subroutine BOUNDR checks the values of X, calculated against the boundary values supplied by the program, sets INFO = (KOND) equal to 5, writes out a warning and returns control to DELBRO which, in turn, returns control to SIMICE.

Subroutine GJINV inverts the preliminary Jacobian matrix.

FUNCTIONS DENL, PSØ, CW

Function DENL calculates the density of liquid water (g/cc) from -50°C to +50°C. It is based on data and equations given by KELL (4). Below -20°C the results are extrapolated.

Function PSØ calculates the vapor pressure of ice (Kilopascals). It is based on the work of Arnold Wexler(13).

Function CW calculates the heat capacity of liquid water in the range -50°C to +40°C. It is based on data from Smithsonian Meteorological Tables (10).

FUNCTIONS MUMIX, KMIX, NPRMIX

Function MUMIX calculations the viscosity of air-water vapor mixtures. It is based on equations (9-3.9) and (9-5.4) of Reid, Prausnitz and Sherwood(9).

Function KMIX calculates the thermal conductivity of air-water vapor mixtures from equations (10-4.1), (10-6.1), (10-6.2) and (10-6.3) of Reid, Prausnitz and Sherwood(9).

Function NPRMIX calculates the Prandtl number of air-water vapor mixtures. It uses KMIX, MUMIX and heat capacity data on air from (5) and on water vapor from (3).

FUNCTIONS LAMDAS, EM, EMC and EMS

Function subprogram LAMDAS calculates a value of λ/λ_s for a given value of the drop Reynolds number N_{ReD} . The equations it uses are based on data tabulated in reference (11).

Function EM calculates the collection efficiency, E_m . It first calculates a value of $K = 2/9\rho_w V_o D^2 / (\mu_a L_c)$, the Reynolds number and $K_o = LAMDAS(N_{Re}) * K$. It then calls on EMC to calculate E_m for a cylinder, EMS to calculate E_m for a sphere, or EMØØ12 to calculate E_m for a NASA 0012 airfoil.

Functions EMC, EMS and EMØØ12 are based on equations obtained from curves given in references (1 , 11).

This set of Programs should be replaced by a procedure which integrates the basic differential equations (12) to obtain the collection efficiency, E_m .

FUNCTIONS HC, QA

Function HC calculates the heat transfer coefficient h_c from equations given in (14).

Function QA evaluates the heat flux as given by equations in Messinger (6).

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DATA INPUT

Data input is from a file named ICE.DAT. The input is unformatted: each number should be separated from others by commas or at least one space. Form and meaning of the input are shown in the following table:

<u>Record</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Variable Type</u>	<u>Significance</u>
1	IB	Integer	Body type = 1 for cylinder = 2 for sphere = 3 for 0012 NASA Airfoil
1	IH	Integer	Heating condition = 1 No heat input = 2 Heat input
1	R	Real	Scale-up Ratio = $(LC_m)/(LC_p)$
1	LC	Real	Prototype characteristic dimension, cm
1	IPRINT	Integer	Variable controlling printout by DELBRO = -1 No printing = 0 Final results only = 1 X + F on every iteration = 2 X + F + W on every iteration
2	TMS	Real	Prototype surface temperature, °C
2	TMØ	Real	Prototype free stream temperature, °C
2	PMØ	Real	Prototype free stream total pressure, Kp
2	VMØ	Real	Prototype free stream velocity, meter/sec.
2	OMEGA	Real	Model(and prototype)specific humidity = (Kg water vapor)/(Kg moist air)
2	LWC	Real	Liquid Water Content, g/(cubic meter)
2	DM	Real	Model droplet diameter, microns
2	LIM	Integer	Program Control parameter: If LIM = -1 --- end of run ≠ -1 --- expects another set of data
3	TFS	Real	Model surface temperature, °C
	TFØ	Real	Model free stream temperatue, °C
	PPØ	Real	Model free stream pressure, KP
4	X (1)		
	X (2)	Real	
	X (3)		Initial values of ratio variables for BROYDEN

<u>Record</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Variable Type</u>	<u>Significance</u>
5 & 6	BOUND(1)		
	BOUND(2)	Real	Boundary values for the X(I) variables: Lower bounds in BOUND(1), BOUND(2), BOUND(3); Upper bounds in BOUND(4), BOUND(5), BOUND(6)

	BOUND(6)		

A sample set of input data is given on page 10 .

POLYMER 1
1 1 2.38 4.76 1
0.0 -10. 47. 116.79 0.004 2.05 32.03 1
0.0 -10. 47.
0.71 1.56 1.25
.5 .3 .5
1. 2. 2.
1 1 2.38 4.76 1
0.0 -10. 47. 120. 0.004 2.05 32.03 1
0.0 -10. 47.
0.71 1.56 1.25
.5 .3 .5
2. 2. 2.
1 1 2.38 4.76 1
0.0 -10. 47. 115. 0.004 2.05 32.03 1
0.0 -10. 47.
0.71 1.56 1.25
.5 .3 .5
2. 2. 2.
1 1 2.38 4.76 1
0.0 -10. 47. 110. 0.004 2.05 32.03 1
0.0 -10. 47.
0.71 1.56 1.25
.5 .3 .5
2. 2. 2.

DATA OUTPUT

Output from this program is illustrated on the following pages. The first set of output is the principal output which comes out to a terminal or line printer. The second set shows the intermediate results which can be written out to the file DELBRO.DAT. The third set shows various intermediate results which can be written out to the file SIMICY.ERR.

PROGRAM SIMICE

28 - JAN - 31

RUN NUMBER= 1 BROYDEN CONVERGED AFTER 15 CALLS
MODEL AND PROTOTYPE BODY:CYLINDER
PROTOTYPE(INPUT) CONDITIONS:

LC = PROTOTYPE CHARACTERISTIC DIMENSION= 4.76CM
 TMS= PROTOTYPE SURFACE TEMPERATURE= 0.00C
 TMO= PROTOTYPE FREE STREAM TEMPERATURE= -10.00C
 PMO= PROTOTYPE FREE STREAM TOTAL PRESSURE= 47.00KP
 VMO= PROTOTYPE FREE STREAM VELOCITY= 116.79METER/SEC
 LWC= PROTOTYPE LIQUID WATER CONTENT= 2.05GRAMS/CUBIC METER
 DM = PROTOTYPE DROPLET DIAMETER= 32.03MICRONS

Model conditions:

LCF= MODEL CHARACTERISTIC DIMENSION=	2.00CM
TFS= MODEL SURFACE TEMPERATURE=	0.00C
TFO= MODEL STREAM TEMPERATURE=	-10.00C
PFO= MODEL STREAM TOTAL PRESSURE=	47.00KP
VPO= MODEL FREE STREAM VELOCITY=	96.01METER/SEC
LWCF= MODEL LIQUID WATER CONTENT=	2.49GRAMS/CUBIC METER
DF=MODEL WATER DROPLET DIAMETER=	20.00MICRONS

DMEGA= 0.4200E-02 (KG H2O VAPOR)/(KG MOIST AIR)

RUN NUMBER: 2 BROYREN CONVERGED AFTER 15 CALLS
MODEL AND PROTOTYPE BODY: CYLINDER

PROTOTYPE (INPUT) CONDITIONS:
 LC = PROTOTYPE CHARACTERISTIC DIMENSION= 4.76CM
 TMS= PROTOTYPE SURFACE TEMPERATURE= 0.00C
 TMO= PROTOTYPE FREE STREAM TEMPERATURE= -10.00C
 PMO= PROTOTYPE FREE STREAM TOTAL PRESSURE= 47.00KPA
 VMO= PROTOTYPE FREE STREAM VELOCITY= 120.00METER/SEC
 LWC= PROTOTYPE LIQUID WATER CONTENT= 2.05GRAMS/CUBIC METER
 DM = PROTOTYPE DROPLET DIAMETER= 32.03MICRONS

MODEL CONDITIONS:

LCF= MODEL CHARACTERISTIC DIMENSTION=	2.00CM
TFS= MODEL SURFACE TEMPERATURE=	0.00C
TSR= MODEL STREAM TEMPERATURE=	-10.00C
PFO= MODEL STREAM TOTAL PRESSURE=	47.00KF
VPO= MODEL FREE STREAM VELOCITY=	98.93METER/SEC
LWCF= MODEL LIQUID WATER CONTENT=	2.49GRAMS/CUBIC METER
DF=MODEL WATER DROPLET DIAMETER=	19.97MICRONS

OMEGA= 0.4000E-02(KG H2O VAPOR)/(KG MOIST AIR)

RUN NUMBER= 3 BROYDEN CONVERGED AFTER 14 CALLS
MODEL AND PROTOTYPE BODY:CYLINDER
PROTOTYPE(INPUT) CONDITIONS:

T0= PROTOTYPE SURFACE TEMPERATURE= -10.00C
 TMO= PROTOTYPE FREE STREAM TEMPERATURE= -10.00C 13
 PMO= PROTOTYPE FREE STREAM TOTAL PRESSURE= 47.00KP
 VMO= PROTOTYPE FREE STREAM VELOCITY= 115.00METER/SEC
 LWC= PROTOTYPE LIQUID WATER CONTENT= 2.05GRAMS/CUBIC METER
 DM = PROTOTYPE DROPLET DIAMETER= 32.03MICRONS

MODEL CONDITIONS:

LCF= MODEL CHARACTERISTIC DIMENSION= 2.00CM
 TFS= MODEL SURFACE TEMPERATURE= 0.00C
 TFO= MODEL STREAM TEMPERATURE= -10.00C
 FPO= MODEL STREAM TOTAL PRESSURE= 47.00KP
 VFO= MODEL FREE STREAM VELOCITY= 94.37METER/SEC
 LWCF= MODEL LIQUID WATER CONTENT= 2.50GRAMS/CUBIC METER
 DF=MODEL WATER DROPLET DIAMETER= 20.02MICRONS

$\Omega_{\text{M}} = 0.4000E-02 \text{ (KG H}_2\text{O VAPOR) / (KG MOIST AIR)}$

RUN NUMBER= 4 BROYDEN CONVERGED AFTER 14 CALLS
 MODEL AND PROTOTYPE BODY:CYLINDER
 PROTOTYPE (INPUT) CONDITIONS:
 LC = PROTOTYPE CHARACTERISTIC DIMENSION= 4.76CM
 TMS= PROTOTYPE SURFACE TEMPERATURE= 0.00C
 TMO= PROTOTYPE FREE STREAM TEMPERATURE= -10.00C
 PMO= PROTOTYPE FREE STREAM TOTAL PRESSURE= 47.00KP
 VMO= PROTOTYPE FREE STREAM VELOCITY= 110.00METER/SEC
 LWC= PROTOTYPE LIQUID WATER CONTENT= 2.05GRAMS/CUBIC METER
 DM = PROTOTYPE DROPLET DIAMETER= 32.03MICRONS

MODEL CONDITIONS:

LCF= MODEL CHARACTERISTIC DIMENSION= 2.00CM
 TFS= MODEL SURFACE TEMPERATURE= 0.00C
 TFO= MODEL STREAM TEMPERATURE= -10.00C
 FPO= MODEL STREAM TOTAL PRESSURE= 47.00KP
 VFO= MODEL FREE STREAM VELOCITY= 89.80METER/SEC
 LWCF= MODEL LIQUID WATER CONTENT= 2.51GRAMS/CUBIC METER
 DF=MODEL WATER DROPLET DIAMETER= 20.09MICRONS

$\Omega_{\text{M}} = 0.4000E-02 \text{ (KG H}_2\text{O VAPOR) / (KG MOIST AIR)}$

RUN NUMBER= 5 BROYDEN CONVERGED AFTER 13 CALLS
 MODEL AND PROTOTYPE BODY:CYLINDER
 PROTOTYPE (INPUT) CONDITIONS:
 LC = PROTOTYPE CHARACTERISTIC DIMENSION= 4.76CM
 TMS= PROTOTYPE SURFACE TEMPERATURE= 0.00C
 TMO= PROTOTYPE FREE STREAM TEMPERATURE= -10.00C
 PMO= PROTOTYPE FREE STREAM TOTAL PRESSURE= 47.00KP
 VMO= PROTOTYPE FREE STREAM VELOCITY= 100.00METER/SEC
 LWC= PROTOTYPE LIQUID WATER CONTENT= 2.05GRAMS/CUBIC METER
 DM = PROTOTYPE DROPLET DIAMETER= 32.03MICRONS

MODEL CONDITIONS:

LCF= MODEL CHARACTERISTIC DIMENSION= 2.00CM
 TFS= MODEL SURFACE TEMPERATURE= 0.00C
 TFO= MODEL STREAM TEMPERATURE= -10.00C
 FPO= MODEL STREAM TOTAL PRESSURE= 47.00KP
 VFO= MODEL FREE STREAM VELOCITY= 93.67METER/SEC

```

***** CALLS = 1 *****

DELBR0*** NUMBER OF CALLS = 1
X 0.7190E+00 0.1560E+01 0.1250E+01
F -0.4752E-01 0.5996E-01 0.1125E+00
DELBR0** NUMBER OF CALLS = 2
X 0.7171E+00 0.1560E+01 0.1250E+01
F -0.4752E-01 0.5996E-01 0.1036E+00
DELBR0** NUMBER OF CALLS = 3
X 0.7190E+00 0.1576E+01 0.1250E+01
F -0.4753E-01 0.224E+01 0.1125E+00
DELBR0** NUMBER OF CALLS = 4
X 0.7190E+00 0.1560E+01 0.1262E+01
F -0.6543E-01 0.4558E-01 0.1036E+00
DELBR0** NUMBER OF CALLS = 5
X 0.6164E+00 0.1603E+01 0.1297E+01
F -0.1140E+00 -0.1020E+00 0.2064E+00
DELBR0** NUMBER OF CALLS = 6
X 0.7143E+00 0.1409E+01 0.1225E+01
F -0.1110E-01 0.4363E+00 0.1246E+00
DELBR0** NUMBER OF CALLS = 7
X 0.5000E+00 0.3000E+00 0.1364E+01
F -0.2090E+00 0.2203E+01 0.3176E+00
DELBR0** NUMBER OF CALLS = 8
X 0.8279E+00 0.1892E+01 0.9930E+00
F 0.3105E+00 -0.3695E+00 0.1779E+00
DELBR0** NUMBER OF CALLS = 9
X 0.8634E+00 0.2000E+01 0.5000E+00
F 0.8450E+00 0.3600E+00 0.5683E+00
DELBR0** NUMBER OF CALLS = 10
X 0.8171E+00 0.1601E+01 0.1146E+01
F 0.9712E-01 0.8396E-01 0.6199E-01
DELBR0** NUMBER OF CALLS = 11
X 0.8044E+00 0.1563E+01 0.1232E+01
F -0.2213E-01 0.7344E-01 0.8951E-02
DELBR0** NUMBER OF CALLS = 12
X 0.8221E+00 0.1595E+01 0.1248E+01
F -0.4463E-01 -0.2329E-01 -0.2576E-01
DELBR0** NUMBER OF CALLS = 13
X 0.8218E+00 0.1601E+01 0.1215E+01
F 0.2083E-02 0.1521E-02 0.1515E-02
DELBR0** NUMBER OF CALLS = 14
X 0.8221E+00 0.1601E+01 0.1217E+01
F -0.8571E-04 -0.2750E-03 -0.1145E-03
DELBR0** NUMBER OF CALLS = 15
X 0.8220E+00 0.1601E+01 0.1216E+01
F -0.2742E-05 -0.4408E-05 -0.3295E-05
***** DELBR0*** CONVERGENCE AFTER 15 CALLS
DELBR0** NUMBER OF CALLS = 1
X 0.7190E+00 0.1560E+01 0.1250E+01
F -0.5360E-01 0.6250E-01 0.1125E+00
DELBR0** NUMBER OF CALLS = 2
X 0.7171E+00 0.1560E+01 0.1250E+01
F -0.5371E-01 0.6258E-01 0.1125E+00

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X 0.7100E+00 U.1576E+01 0.1250E+01
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=4 0.2497E-01 0.1125E+00
X 0.7100E+00 U.1560E+01 0.1262E+01
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=5 0.4624E-01 0.1036E+00
X 0.6164E+00 U.1604E+01 0.1303E+01
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=6 0.1075E+00 0.1940E+00
X 0.1315E+00 U.175E+00 0.1220E+01
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=7 0.1403E+01 0.1348E+00
X 0.7090E+00 U.4541E+00 0.1220E+01
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=8 0.1400E+01 0.3000E+00
X 0.1923E+01 U.1946E+01 0.8868E+00
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=9 0.3000E+00 0.1400E+01
X 0.5000E+00 U.2000E+01 0.5000E+00
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=10 0.3800E+00 0.6982E+00
X 0.2720E+00 U.1859E+00 0.1127E+01
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=11 0.1859E+00 0.1645E-01
X 0.1244E+00 U.1569E+01 0.1200E+01
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=12 0.2087E+00 0.4296E-01
X 0.7973E+00 U.1522E+01 0.1251E+01
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=13 0.1568E+01 0.3027E-01
X 0.8236E+00 U.4222E+01 0.1210E+01
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=14 0.2085E+01 0.1105E-01
X 0.5540E+01 U.1605E+01 0.1213E+01
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=15 0.1965E+02 0.6745E-03
X 0.8172E+00 U.1597E+01 0.1213E+01
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=16 0.1604E+01 0.7837E-05
X 0.8244E+00 U.3250E-05 0.1250E+01
F DELBRO** CONVERGENCE AFTER 15 CALLS
X 0.2921E+05 0.1560E+01 0.1250E+01
DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=1 0.4400E+01 0.5840E-01
X 0.7100E+00 U.1560E+01 0.1125E+00
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=2 0.7171E+00 0.1560E+01
X 0.4403E+01 U.5840E+01 0.1250E+01
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=3 0.7100E+00 U.1570E+01 0.1250E+01
X 0.4401E+01 U.2062E+01 0.1125E+00
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=4 0.1560E+01 0.1262E+01
X 0.6169E+01 U.4398E+01 0.1036E+00
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=5 0.1445E+01 0.4255E+00 0.1294E+01
X 0.6152E+00 U.1603E+01 0.2041E+00
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=6 0.9876E+01 0.1347E+01
X 0.1054E+00 U.3000E+00 0.3263E+00
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=7 0.1799E+00 0.2204E+01 0.5600E+00
X 0.8439E+00 U.3800E+00 0.5521E+00
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=8 0.1860E+01 0.1044E+01
X 0.2425E+00 U.3796E+00 0.1254E+00
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=9 0.2000E+01 0.3263E+00
X 0.8459E+00 U.3800E+00 0.5521E+00
F DELBRO** NUMBER UF CALLS=10 0.3800E+00 0.3263E+00

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F DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=1 0.0814E+01 0.5619E-01
X 0.8011E+00 0.1562E+01 0.1224E+01
F -0.7897E-02 0.8250E-01 0.1929E-01
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=12 0.1591E+01 0.1256E+01
X 0.8184E+00 0.2435E-01 -0.2775E-01
F -0.5258E-01 0.1599E+01 0.1222E+01
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=13 0.2755E-02 -0.2904E-02
X 0.8200E+00 0.1600E+01 0.1219E+01
F -0.5505E-02 0.2454E-04 -0.2616E-04
DELBRO** CONVERGENCE AFTER 14 CALLS
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=14
X 0.7100E+00 0.1560E+01 0.1250E+01
F -0.3381E-01 0.5360E-01 0.1125E+00
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=15
X 0.7171E+00 0.1560E+01 0.1250E+01
F -0.3384E-01 0.5366E-01 0.1036E+00
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=15
X 0.7190E+00 0.1579E+01 0.1250E+01
F -0.3382E-01 0.1509E-01 0.1125E+00
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=16
X 0.7190E+00 0.1560E+01 0.1250E+01
F -0.5080E-01 0.3916E-01 0.1636E+00
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=15
X 0.6110E+00 0.1602E+01 0.1283E+01
F -0.7902E-01 0.8943E-01 0.2150E+00
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=16
X 0.7272E+00 0.1423E+01 0.1234E+01
F -0.1158E-01 0.3923E+00 0.1028E+00
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=17
X 0.6737E+00 0.5738E+00 0.1310E+01
F -0.1432E+00 0.1893E+01 0.3452E+00
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=16
X 0.8318E+00 0.1715E+01 0.1156E+01
F -0.9399E-01 0.2042E+00 0.3869E-01
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=17
X 0.6737E+00 0.1753E+01 0.9956E+00
F -0.3069E+00 0.5950E-01 0.1330E+00
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=16
X 0.8311E+00 0.1617E+01 0.1203E+01
F -0.2964E-01 0.2490E-01 0.753E-04
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=17
X 0.8170E+00 0.1594E+01 0.1208E+01
F -0.2518E-01 0.2073E-01 0.1276E-01
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=17
X 0.8125E+00 0.1589E+01 0.1238E+01
F -0.1818E-01 -0.2707E-02 -0.6028E-02
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=13
X 0.8163E+00 0.1594E+01 0.1226E+01
F -0.9429E-03 -0.3298E-03 -0.4121E-03
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=14
X 0.8164E+00 0.1594E+01 0.1225E+01
F -0.5430E-04 0.6326E-04 0.3732E-04
DELBRO** CONVERGENCE AFTER 14 CALLS
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=14
X 0.7100E+00 0.1560E+01 0.1250E+01
F -0.1184E-01 0.4227E-01 0.1125E+00
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=12
X 0.7171E+00 0.1560E+01 0.1250E+01
F -0.1187E-01 0.4227E-01 0.1036E+00
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=13
X 0.7170E+00 0.1570E+01 0.1250E+01
F -0.1184E-01 0.3870E-02 0.1125E+00
DELBRO** NUMBER OF CALLS=14

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X	0.1109E+00	0.1590E+01	0.1262E+01
F	-0.2754E-01	0.2740E-01	0.1036E+00
DELBR0*** NUMBER OF CALLS= 5			
X	0.8929E+00	0.1599E+01	0.1262E+01
F	-0.2578E-01	-0.9822E-01	0.2395E+00
DELBR0*** NUMBER OF CALLS= 6			
X	0.7455E+00	0.1448E+01	0.1249E+01
F	-0.6636E-02	0.3150E+00	0.7125E-01
DELBR0*** NUMBER OF CALLS= 7			
X	0.5565E+00	0.1009E+01	0.1264E+01
F	-0.2890E-01	0.1215E+01	0.2963E+00
DELBR0*** NUMBER OF CALLS= 8			
X	0.8942E+00	0.1598E+01	0.1240E+01
F	0.7776E-03	-0.3771E-01	0.3089E-02
DELBR0*** NUMBER OF CALLS= 9			
X	0.8906E+00	0.1586E+01	0.1238E+01
F	0.3029E-02	-0.8006E-02	-0.1474E-02
DELBR0*** NUMBER OF CALLS= 10			
X	0.8083E+00	0.1584E+01	0.1234E+01
F	0.7504E-02	0.2666E-02	0.2225E-02
DELBR0*** NUMBER OF CALLS= 11			
X	0.8158E+00	0.1596E+01	0.1220E+01
F	0.2561E-01	-0.1036E-01	0.4785E-02
DELBR0*** NUMBER OF CALLS= 12			
X	0.8964E+00	0.1582E+01	0.1240E+01
F	0.7311E-03	0.1349E-03	0.2300E-03
DELBR0*** NUMBER OF CALLS= 13			
X	0.5963E+00	0.1592E+01	0.1240E+01
F	0.3982E-04	-0.2299E-05	0.1249E-04

DELBR0CONVERGENCE AFTER 13 CALLS

NRE OUT UP RANGE IN HC = 0.2123E+06
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.710E+00 0.150E+01 0.1250E+01 0.5323E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.5323E+02 0.134E+02 0.8482E+00 0.5323E+01
 KALL=1 X = 0.717E+00 0.1560E+01 0.1250E+01 0.5323E+01
 EN:NRE,K,KU= X = 0.57328E+02 0.134E+02 0.5323E+02 0.5323E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.710E+00 0.1576E+01 0.1250E+01 0.5323E+01
 KALL=2 X = 0.710E+00 0.1576E+01 0.1317E+02 0.5238E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.5238E+02 0.8461E+00 0.8461E+00 0.5238E+01
 KALL=3 X = 0.710E+00 0.1560E+01 0.1262E+01 0.5290E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.5290E+01 0.8474E+00 0.8474E+00 0.5290E+01
 KALL=4 X = 0.6184E+00 0.1604E+01 0.1303E+01 0.4959E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.66836E+02 0.1219E+02 0.1219E+02 0.4959E+01
 KALL=5 X = 0.7090E+00 0.1403E+01 0.1220E+01 0.4959E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.8344E+02 0.1700E+02 0.1700E+02 0.6405E+01
 KALL=6 X = 0.5000E+00 0.3000E+00 0.3000E+00 0.1400E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.3493E+03 0.3243E+03 0.3243E+03 0.6866E+02
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.6866E+02 0.9776E+00 0.9776E+00 0.9776E+00
 KALL=7 X = 0.7914E+00 0.1946E+01 0.8868E+00 0.4599E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.6282E+02 0.1217E+02 0.8307E+00 0.4599E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.4599E+01 0.6307E+00 0.6307E+00 0.4599E+01
 NRE OUT UP RANGE IN HC = 0.1000E+06
 KALL=8 X = 0.6035E+00 0.2000E+01 0.2000E+01 0.6168E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.1429E+03 0.5000E+02 0.5000E+02 0.6168E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.6168E+01 0.8655E+00 0.8655E+00 0.6168E+01
 NRE OUT UP RANGE IN HC = 0.17845E+06
 KALL=9 X = 0.8712E+00 0.1569E+01 0.1474E+02 0.1127E+01 0.5622E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.8085E+02 0.8559E+00 0.8559E+00 0.8559E+00
 KALL=10 X = 0.7973E+00 0.1522E+02 0.1470E+02 0.1200E+01 0.5681E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.7824E+02 0.8576E+00 0.8576E+00 0.8576E+00
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.8256E+01 0.1251E+01 0.1251E+01 0.1251E+01
 KALL=11 X = 0.8256E+00 0.1568E+01 0.1329E+02 0.5277E+01 0.5277E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.8256E+01 0.8471E+00 0.8471E+00 0.8471E+00
 KALL=12 X = 0.8256E+00 0.1597E+01 0.1210E+01 0.5229E+01 0.5229E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.82529E+01 0.8459E+00 0.8459E+00 0.8459E+00
 KALL=13 X = 0.82529E+01 0.1603E+01 0.1213E+01 0.5179E+01 0.5179E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.825179E+01 0.8447E+00 0.8447E+00 0.8447E+00
 KALL=14 X = 0.8244E+00 0.1604E+01 0.1213E+01 0.5183E+01 0.5183E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.5183E+01 0.8448E+00 0.8448E+00 0.8448E+00
 KALL=15 X = 0.5183E+02 0.1309E+02 0.1309E+02 0.5183E+01 0.5183E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.5183E+02 0.8441E+00 0.8441E+00 0.8441E+00
 KALL=16 X = 0.5183E+02 0.1294E+01 0.1294E+01 0.5183E+01 0.5183E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.5183E+02 0.8429E+00 0.8429E+00 0.8429E+00
 KALL=17 X = 0.5183E+02 0.1262E+01 0.1262E+01 0.5152E+01 0.5152E+01
 EMC:KO,EM= X = 0.5183E+02 0.8441E+00 0.8441E+00 0.8441E+00
 KALL=18 X = 0.5183E+02 0.1178E+01 0.1178E+01 0.4856E+01 0.4856E+01

KALLE=6 X= 0. 716E+00 0. 1412E+01 0. 1227E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 67902E+02 0. 1600E+02 0. 0156E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 6154E+01 0. 8655E+00 0. 01347E+01
 KALLE=7 X= 0. 5009E+00 0. 3000E+00 0. 01347E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 3388E+03 0. 3229E+03 0. 0848E+02
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 6848E+02 0. 9776E+00
 KALLE=8 X= 0. 8380E+00 0. 1800E+01 0. 1044E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 7050E+02 0. 1085E+02 0. 4362E+01
 KALLE=9 X= 0. 8959E+01 0. 2000E+01 0. 240E+00
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 9001369E+03 0. 1958E+02 0. 0018E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 9018E+01 0. 8650E+00
 NRE OF RANGE IN HC= 0. 17101E+06
 KALLE=10 X= 0. 8234E+00 0. 1610E+01 0. 1144E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 7438E+02 0. 1320E+02 0. 5206E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 6520E+01 0. 8454E+00
 KALLE=11 X= 0. 6014E+00 0. 1562E+01 0. 1224E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 5239E+00 0. 1310E+02 0. 5239E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 5239E+01 0. 8462E+00
 KALLE=12 X= 0. 8184E+00 0. 1591E+01 0. 1256E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 6953E+02 0. 1232E+02 0. 5006E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 5900E+01 0. 8406E+00
 KALLE=13 X= 0. 8204E+00 0. 1599E+01 0. 1222E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 6951E+01 0. 8412E+02 0. 5051E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 8206E+00 0. 1600E+01 0. 8417E+00
 KALLE=14 X= 0. 8205E+02 0. 1219E+01 0. 5057E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 5057E+01 0. 6418E+00
 EMC:KO, E'M= 2 0. 1310E+03 0. 1574E+02 0. 4929E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 4929E+01 0. 8388E+00
 NRE OF RANGE IN HC= 0. 1946E+06
 KALLE=1 X= 0. 7100E+00 0. 1560E+01 0. 1250E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 5942E+02 0. 8415E+00 0. 5042E+01
 KALLE=2 X= 0. 7171E+00 0. 1560E+01 0. 1250E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 6717E+02 0. 1231E+02 0. 5042E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 5942E+01 0. 6415E+00
 KALLE=3 X= 0. 7130E+00 0. 1576E+01 0. 1250E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 4961E+02 0. 1207E+02 0. 4961E+01
 KALLE=4 X= 0. 7100E+00 0. 1560E+01 0. 1262E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 6651E+02 0. 1219E+02 0. 5011E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 6501E+01 0. 6406E+00
 KALLE=5 X= 0. 6116E+00 0. 1602E+01 0. 1283E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 6372E+02 0. 1137E+02 0. 4750E+01
 KALLE=6 X= 0. 7272E+00 0. 1423E+01 0. 1234E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 5801E+01 0. 8642E+00 0. 5901E+01
 KALLE=7 X= 0. 5000E+00 0. 5738E+01 0. 1310E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 1743E+03 0. 8668E+02 0. 2411E+02
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 2414E+02 0. 9394E+00
 KALLE=8 X= 0. 8524E+02 0. 1715E+01 0. 1156E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 6608E+02 0. 1102E+02 0. 4539E+01
 KALLE=9 X= 0. 84539E+01 0. 8291E+00
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 7506E+02 0. 1753E+01 0. 9958E+00
 KALLE=10 X= 0. 84808E+01 0. 8359E+00 0. 4808E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 8311E+00 0. 1617E+01 0. 1203E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 6731E+02 0. 1190E+02 0. 4870E+01
 KALLE=11 X= 0. 81706E+00 0. 1594E+01 0. 1408E+01
 EMC:KO, E'M= 0. 93600E+02 0. 1226E+02 0. 4972E+01

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EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.4923E+01 0.6658E+02 0.1198E+02 0.4923E+01
KALL=13 X= 0.8163E+00 0.1594E+01 0.8387E+00 0.8387E+00
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.4924E+02 0.1202E+02 0.1226E+01 0.4926E+01
EMC:KO,EME,KU= 0.4928E+01 0.8388E+00 0.1203E+02 0.4928E+01
KALL=14 X= 0.8164E+00 0.1594E+01 0.8388E+00 0.1225E+01
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.4927E+02 0.1207E+02 0.1230E+02 0.4929E+01
EMC:KO,KOND=14 0.4929E+01 0.8388E+00 0.1209E+02 0.4929E+01
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.1191E+03 0.1431E+02 0.8323E+00 0.4063E+01
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.4663E+01 0.1796E+06 0.1560E+01 0.1250E+01
NRE OUT 1 X= 0.7100E+00 0.1560E+01 0.1119E+02 0.4748E+01
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.4748E+01 0.8344E+00 0.1125E+01 0.4748E+01
KALL=2 X= 0.7117E+00 0.1560E+01 0.8344E+00 0.4748E+01
EMC:KU,EME,X= 0.4748E+01 0.1576E+02 0.1097E+02 0.4748E+01
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.7100E+00 0.1576E+02 0.1125E+01 0.4671E+01
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.6046E+02 0.8325E+00 0.1097E+02 0.4671E+01
KALL=3 X= 0.7100E+00 0.1560E+01 0.8325E+00 0.4671E+01
EMC:KU,EME,X= 0.4718E+01 0.8337E+00 0.1104E+02 0.4716E+01
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.6029E+00 0.1599E+01 0.8337E+00 0.4716E+01
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.5959E+02 0.1456E+02 0.1262E+01 0.4534E+01
KALL=4 X= 0.7100E+00 0.1560E+01 0.1104E+02 0.4716E+01
EMC:KU,EME,X= 0.4704E+02 0.8337E+00 0.1262E+01 0.4716E+01
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.6029E+00 0.1599E+01 0.8337E+00 0.4716E+01
KALL=5 X= 0.7100E+00 0.1560E+01 0.1104E+02 0.4716E+01
EMC:KU,EME,X= 0.4718E+01 0.8337E+00 0.1262E+01 0.4716E+01
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.5959E+02 0.1456E+02 0.1264E+01 0.4534E+01
KALL=6 X= 0.7455E+00 0.1448E+01 0.1246E+01 0.5375E+01
EMC:KU,EME,X= 0.6992E+02 0.8957E+00 0.1304E+02 0.5375E+01
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.5375E+01 0.8495E+00 0.1264E+01 0.5375E+01
KALL=7 X= 0.5566E+00 0.1009E+01 0.1264E+01 0.9524E+01
EMC:KU,EME,X= 0.9524E+01 0.8957E+00 0.2643E+02 0.9524E+01
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.8042E+00 0.1598E+02 0.1240E+01 0.4591E+01
KALL=8 X= 0.6013E+02 0.1076E+02 0.1240E+01 0.4591E+01
EMC:KU,EME,X= 0.4591E+01 0.8304E+00 0.1234E+01 0.4591E+01
KALL=9 X= 0.8090E+00 0.1588E+02 0.1238E+01 0.4648E+01
EMC:KU,EME,X= 0.6064E+02 0.1093E+02 0.4648E+01 0.4648E+01
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.8083E+00 0.1584E+02 0.8319E+00 0.4666E+01
KALL=10 X= 0.8083E+00 0.1584E+02 0.1234E+01 0.4666E+01
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.6090E+02 0.1099E+02 0.4666E+01 0.4666E+01
EMC:KU,EME,X= 0.4666E+01 0.8324E+00 0.1220E+01 0.4643E+01
KALL=11 X= 0.8158E+00 0.1596E+01 0.1095E+02 0.4643E+01
EMC:KU,EME,X= 0.6114E+02 0.8318E+00 0.1240E+01 0.4643E+01
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.6064E+00 0.1582E+02 0.1240E+01 0.4643E+01
EMC:KU,EME,X= 0.4664E+01 0.8323E+00 0.4664E+01 0.4664E+01
KALL=12 X= 0.8083E+00 0.1582E+02 0.1240E+01 0.4663E+01
EMC:KU,EME,X= 0.6069E+02 0.1097E+02 0.4663E+01 0.4663E+01
EMC:KU,EME,KU= 0.4663E+01 0.8323E+00 0.4663E+01 0.4663E+01
KALL,KOND=13 2

```

PROGRAM LISTING

A large grid of numbers from 1 to 9 arranged in a spiral pattern. The numbers are organized into four main quadrants: top-right (8s), bottom-right (9s), top-left (7s), and bottom-left (6s). The spiral starts at the top-right corner with an 8 and moves clockwise through the 9s, then 7s, and finally 6s, ending at the bottom-left corner with a 6.

RSTS V7.0-07 #7 ROSE-HULMAN
JOB PRIORITY = 168
QUEUED ON 26-JAN-81 AT 09:18 AM SEQUENCE #10

The image shows a decorative page border. The design is composed of three main numerical patterns: the digit '3' appearing in a vertical column on the left, the digit '7' appearing in a diagonal column in the center, and the digit '0' appearing in a horizontal row on the right. These digits are rendered in a bold, black, serif font. The '3's are positioned vertically along the left edge. The '7's are arranged in a diagonal line that slopes upwards from left to right, with some digits partially cut off at the top right corner. The '0's are arranged horizontally in a single row along the right edge. The entire pattern is set against a white background and is enclosed within a thin black rectangular border.

PROGRAM SIMULATES THE SCALED-DOWN CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH A MODEL SHOULD BE TESTED TO SIMULATE THE EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS OF A PRUTOTYPE UNDERGOING ICING.

VERSION 1 SEPTEMBER 1980
PROGRAM DEVELOPED UNDER AIR FORCE GRANT NAM 80-009,
ROSE-HULMAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, TERRE HAUTE, IN 47803
SEVERAL REVISIONS BETWEEN SEPT. 1980 AND DEC. 1980

WASTEWATER

PROTOTYPE (INPUT) VARIABLES:
 T₁S=PROTOTYPE SURFACE TEMPERATURE, CELSIUS
 F₁M=AMBIENT (FREE STREAM) TEMPERATURE, CELSIUS
 V₁M=FREE STREAM VELOCITIES, METER/SEC
 P₁M=FREE STREAM TOTAL PRESSURE, KILOPASCALS
 (101.325KP=1 ATM)
 U₁M=SPECIFIC HUMIDITY, KG (WATER VAPOR)/
 KG (MOIST AIR)
 L₁C=LIQUID WATER CONTENT, GRAMS/(CUBIC METER)
 D₁M=WATER DROPLET DIAMETER, MICRONS
 L₁C=CHARACTERISTIC SIZES, CM (MICRON=1.E-6 METER)
 R₁=SCALE-UP RATIO=L₁C/L₁P
 I₁M=TYPE NUMBER OF RUDEL, CM

IH=HEATING CONDITION PARAMETER:
 =1 ---NO HEAT INPUT
 =2 ---HEAT INPUT

LPR1MT=PRINTING - OPTIJN IN DELEKO

```

=1--NO PRINTING
=0--FINAL RESULTS ONLY
=1--X+F ON EVERY ITERATION
=2--X+F+W ON EVERY ITERATION
LLIM=-1--LAST CASE
I(WK)=1(WK) NOT EQUAL TO

```

MODEL OUTPUTS VARIETIES:

TE'S ENDED. SUPER TEMPERATURE, C.
PPPO. SUPER TOTAL PRESSURE, E.
EALD. SUPER SURFACE THERMOMETER,
EALD. SUPER SURFACE THERMOMETER,

INITIAL DATA

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```

OPEN(UNIT=13,NAME='DEBTRU.DAT',TYPE='NEW')
OPEN(UNIT=17,NAME='ICE.DAT',TYPE='OLD')
OPEN(UNIT=19,NAME='SIMCY.ERR',TYPE='NEW')
IOERR=19

```

IRUN=0
 INA=17
 IOUT=7
 ITBLIM=3
 ITALIM=2
 RLLIM=10.0
 LCLIM=150.0
 CL2

```

N=3   NB=6   NW=18   MAXIT=20   E=4
      ERKOR=1.0E-4
      CALL DATE(IOUT,13)
      WRITE(IOUT,13)

```

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READ IN PROTOTYPE CONDITIONS AND FOLLOWING MODEL VARIABLES: TFO=FREE STREAM TEMPERATURE,C
TFS=SURFACE TEMPERATURE,C
PFO=Ambient (Free Stream) Pressure,kPa
AND INITIAL VALUES OF X-VARIABLES AND BOUNDS

CHECK OF INPUT VARIABLES FOR REASONABILITY:

ICHECK=2
ICHECK=3
ICHECK=4
ICHECK=5
ICHECK=6

```

IF(TWO.LT.(-40.0).UK.TWO.GT.4.0)          ICHECK=7
IF(VMO.LT.10.0.UK.VMO.GT.250.)           ICHECK=8
IF(PMO.LT.46.5.UK.PMO.GT.101.325)        ICHECK=9
IF(OMEGA.LT.0.0.UK.OMEGA.GT.0.002643)    ICHECK=10
IF(LWC.LT.0.0.UK.LWC.GT.0.5)             ICHECK=11
IF(DM.LT.5.0.UK.DM.GT.70.0)              ICHECK=12

C      BRANCH TO ERROR/WARNING MESSAGE ABOUT INPUT DATA:
C
21   GO TO 50
22   WRITE(IOUT,122) I8
23   CALLTE(EXIT,123) IH
24   CALLTE(EXIT,IH)
25   WRITE(IOUT,124) R
26   GO TO 40
27   WRITE(IOUT,125) LC
28   GO TO 40
29   WRITE(IOUT,126) TMS
30   GO TO 40
31   WRITE(IOUT,127) TWO
32   GO TO 40
33   WRITE(IOUT,128) VMO
34   GO TO 40
35   WRITE(IOUT,129) PMO
36   GO TO 40
37   WRITE(IOUT,130) OMEGA
38   GO TO 40
39   WRITE(IOUT,131) LWC
40   GO TO 40
41   WRITE(IOUT,132) DM
42   CONTINUE
43   WRITE(IOUT,133)
44   GO TO 50

```

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

50

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

INTERNAL VARIABLE UNITS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
 (TEMPERATURES) = KELVIN
 (PRESSURES) = KILOPASCALS
 (DROPLET DIAMETER) = MICRONS
 (BODY DIMENSIONS) = CM
 (VELOCITIES) = METERS/SEC
 (LIQUID WATER CONCENTRATION) = GR./CUBIC METER

CONTINUE
 TMS=TMS+273.15
 TMOL=TMO+273.15
 TFSL=TFS+273.15
 TFL=TFO+273.15

SET UP EQUATIONS TO BE SOLVED BY BROYDEN PROCEDURE

INPUT/OUTPUT VARIABLE NAMES:

IN BROYDEN: X(1)=INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
 F(1)=FUNCTIONS WHOSE ZEROS ARE TO BE FOUND
 X(1)=LWC; X(2)=DM; X(3)=V0

SET UP INITIAL VALUES OF VARIABLES AND THEIR BOUNDS:

LGF=LCL/R
 XIN=(1.0-OMEGA)/25.9752
 YIDEYIN+OMEGA/100.016

REAL FUNCTION MMIX(T,Y1)
 MIXTURES AT TEMPERATURE T. IT IS BASED ON EQUATIONS
 (9-3-9) P.396 AND (9-5-4). P.411 OF REID, PRAUSNITZ AND
 SHERWOOD(1977).
 UNITS: (T)=KELVIN
 (Y1)=MICROPOUSE
 Y1=BOWDEN FRACTION OF AIR
 AUGUST 21 1980
 REAL MMIX(M1,M2,MU1,MU2,MUF)
 ONEGA(4\$)=1.6145/(TS)*((0.14874)+0.52487/EXP(
 \$ 0.7732*(TS)+2.16178/EXP(2.43787*TS)
 MUF(SIGA/M/OMEG)=26.69*SQRT(M*TS)/(SIGA*2*OMEG)

30

```

      C      REAL FUNCTION KMIX(T,Y1)
      C      CCCCCCCCCCCCCC THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY OF
      C      AIR-WATER MIXTURES. IT IS BASED ON EQUATIONS (10-4-1),
      C      P499 AND (10-6-1) '(10-6-2)', (10-6-3), P.508 OF REID,
      C      PRAUSNITZ AND SHERWOOD.
      C      UNITS: (T)= KELVIN
      C      (K)= KCAL/(METER*HR-C)
      C
      C      W BONDEN = 0.290099E-3*(T/263)**0.891329
      C      K1(T)=29.28069E-3*(T/250.)*(1.38692)
      C      K2(T)=12.05E-3*(T/250.)*(1.38692)
      C      Y1=18.016
      C      Y2=1.016
      C      Y=(1.0+SQRT(K1(T)/K2(T)))*SQRT(SQRT(M2/M1)))**2/
      C      * SQRT(8.0*(1.0+M1/M2))
      C      A21=A12*K2(T)/K1(T)*M1/M2
      C      KMIX=Y1*K1(T)/(Y1+A12*Y2)+Y2*K2(T)/(Y2+Y1*A21)
      C      RETURN
      C      END

      C      REAL FUNCTION NPMIX(T,Y1)
      C      CCCCCCCCCCCCCC THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE PRANDTL NUMBER (F AIR-
      C      WATER VAPOR MIXTURES.
      C      W BONDEN NOV 1980
      C      CCCCCCCCCC REAL KMIX, NPMIX, NPMIX
      C      CPAIR=0.240
      C      CPH2U=7.967/18.016
      C      CPMIX=Y1*CPAIR+(1-Y1)*CPH2U
      C      NPMIX=CPMIX*MUMIX(T,Y1)*1.E-7/KMIX(T,U,Y1)*3600.
      C      RETURN
      C
      C      END
      C      FUNCTION C*(T)
      C      CCCCCCCCCCCCCC FUNCTION C* IN THE RANGE -50C TO +50C
      C      W BONDEN CALL EXIT(IERR,11)
      C      CCCCCCCCCCCCCC COMMON /INDUT/ IOUT,IOERR
      C      IFLAG=0
      C      IF(T<LT223.15.OR.T>CT323.15) IFLAG=1
      C      IF(IFLAG.EQ.1) WRITE(IOUT,11) T
      C      IF(IFLAG.EQ.1) CALL EXIT(IERR,11)
      C      IF((T-273.15).AND.T.LT.273.15) CW=0.9648266-0.53229597
      C      * E-02*(T-273.15)
      C      IF((T-273.15).AND.T.LE.-323.15) CW=1.0057583-0.33745813E-3*
      C      *(T-273.15)*2+0.20916964E-08*(T-273.15)*44
      C      RETURN
      C      END FORMAT(6X,T IN CW OUT OF RANGE',E15.3)
      C      REAL FUNCTION PSO(TS)
      C      CCCCCCCCCCCCCC

```



```

30      CC 444 CONTINUE
C      T BETWEEN 250.15 AND 273.15
C      TX=TD-273.14DU
C      DP=(TX)*(B+TX*(C+TX*D))
C      UNITS HERE MMHG
C      DP=DP*1.D3/7.50062DU
C      UNITS HERE PASCALS
C      PLO=(PS0(T)+DP)/1000.
C      GO TO 100
C      CONTINUE
C      T GREATER THAN 273.15
C      SUM=0.0
C      DO 45 I=1,7
C      SUM=SUM+G(I)*TD**(I-3)
C      CONTINUE
C      SUM=SUM+G(8)*DLUG(TD)
C      PLO=DEXP(SUM)/1000.
C      CONTINUE
C      RETURN
C      FORMAT(6X,' TEMPERATURE ')
C      END

45      FUNCTION HC(TD,TS,P)
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C      THIS FUNCTION CALCULATE
C      REYNOLDS NUMBER, WHERE
C      IF IBE = 1 HC REFERS
C      IBE = 2 HC REFERS
C      IBE = 3 HC REFERS
C      TWO DUMMY SLOTS HAVE
C      SOURCES FOR THE CORRELATION
C      CYLINDER AND SPHERE
C      HEAT TRANSFER ANALYSIS
C      CYLINDER: PP = 2
C      NASA 001 AIRFOIL: 2
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C      BOWDEN
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

```

```

REAL XMIX,NRE,NNU,NPRD,NUMIX,LC,NRED,MW,LCLOC
REAL NPMIX
COMMON /INOUT/ IOUT,LVERR
      NNU(NRED)=(0.4*SQRT(NRED)+0.06*(NRED)**0.066667)*
      S NRED#*(0.4)*SQRT((SQRT(MUMIX(T0,Y1))/NUMIX(TS,Y1))*
      N1B=5
      MW=28.9742*Y1+(1.-Y1)*18.016
      R=8.31431
      KH=PO*MW/(R*T0)
      LCLOC=LCLC/100.
      NRE=LCLOC*KH*V0*(LCLX(Y0,Y1)*1.b-7)
      IF (IR.EQ.1) GOTO 10
      5 1=1
      10

```

```

      WRITE(LUERR,15) IB
      CALL EXIT
CONTINUE
      NPROD=NMIX(Y0,Y1)
      GO TO (20,30,40,50),IB
20    CONTINUE
      HC=NNU(NRE)*NMIX(T0,Y1)/LCLLOC
      IF(NRE.LT.1.0.OR.NRE.GT.1.0) GO TO 100
      RETURN
      HC=(2.0+NNU(NRE))*NMIX(T0,Y1)/LCLLOC
      CONTINUE
      WRITE(10,15) IB
      CALL EXIT
      CONTINUE
      WRITE(10,15) IB
      CALL EXIT
      WRITE(10,17) NRE
      WRITE(10,16) FORMAT(6X,'BODY PARAMETER OUT OF RANGE='',12)
      FORMAT(6X,'IB =',NRE,'OUT OF RANGE IN HC='',E15.5)
      FORMAT(6X,'NRE OUT OF RANGE IN HC='',E15.5)
      END
C
C
C      FUNCTION QA(T0,TS,P0,V0,Y1,D,LCL,LWCL,IB)
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C      FUNCTION QA CALCULATES THE HEAT FLUX FROM SINGER'S C
C      EQUATIONS (J.A.SCI 20, 29-42 (1953)) C
C      UNITS ARE THOSE USED BY SINGER C
C      MM BOWDEN DECEMBER 1980 C
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
      REALLS=LCL*LWCL*LCL
      TSLOC=TS*1.8-459.68
      TSLOC=TS*1.8-459.68
      VOLOC=V0/0.3048
      LWCLLOC=LWCL*(0.3048)*3/454.
      CW=1.0
      CI=0.47
      RW=VOLOC*INCLUC*EM(10,P0,V0,Y1,D,LCL,IB)
      LS=1219.82
      YH20=1.-Y1
      PSLOC=P50(TS)
      RE0=875
      CPAIR=0.2394
      PROD=64.4*78.0
      P1=(2.90*LS)*(YH20-P50*SLOC/P0)-TOLOC+TSLOC-R/CPAIR*
      $ VOLOC**2/PROD)*HC(T0,TS,P0,V0,Y1,LCL,IB)
      P2=RW*(CW*(32.-TOLOC)-144.-CI*(32.-TSLOC)-VOLUC**2/PROD)
      QA=P1+P2
      RETURN
      END
C
C
C      FUNCTION EM(P,V0,Y1,D,LCL,IB)
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
C      THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE COLLECTON EFFICIENCY, EM, C
C      OF THREE BODIES: A CYLINDER OF DIAMETER LC, AND C
C      A SPHERE OF DIAMETER LS. AND C
C      OR NASA 001 AIRFOIL. C
C      IT IS BASED ON EXPRESSIONS AND DATA FROM THE FOLLOWING C
C      SOURCES: 1. GOMPERZER ET AL: ENGINEERING SUMMARY OF C
C      FLOW AROUND SPHERES IN CROSS FLOW, AIAA-045 087 C
C      2. VON KARMAN: A SURVEY OF THEORETICAL AND C
C      EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS ON THE FLOW OF A SPHERE IN A C
C      STREAM, JOURNAL OF APPLIED PHYSICS, 1930, V. 11, NO. 1, P. 1-12 C

```

3. OTHER SOURCES OF DATA GIVEN IN THE FUNCTIONS
UNITS OF INPUT DATA:

```

      (P) = KILOPASCALS
      (T) = KELVIN
      (D) = MICRONS
      (V0) = METERS/SEC
      (LC) = CM

      25 AUGUST 1980
      4. BUNDEN
      CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
      REAL K,R0,NR,MULUC,W,LCLUC,LAMDAS,B(4),C(4),NRE
      S ,NUMIX

      REAL LC
      COMMON /INOUT/ IOUT,IOERK
      COMMON /EMNRE/NRE
      EM0012(X)EX
      DLLOC=D*3*281E-6
      LCLOC=LC/100./U.3048/2.0
      VOLLOC=V0/0.3048
      DENLOC=DEHL(T)*62.4
      TLOC=T*1.0
      MULOC=MUMIX(T,Y1)*1.E-7*2.20462/3.2806399
      PLUC=P/101.325*14.690
      R=10.7319
      M=2.8*9752*Y1+18.016*(1.-Y1)
      ILLAG=0
      K=(DLUC*0.5)**2*DENLOC*VULUC*2.0/(LCLUC*MULUC*9.0)
      RHALNE=PLOC*(R*TLOC)
      NRE=MULUC*VOLLOC*DLOC/MULUC
      KU=LAMDAS(NRE)*K
      WRITE(IOUT,33) NRE,K0
      33 FORMAT(0X,'EM:NRE,K0=:',3E15.4)
      IF(IB.EQ.1) EN=EM(K0)
      IF(IB.EQ.2) EN=EM(S(K0))
      IF(IB.EQ.3) EN=EM0012(K0)
      IF(IB.GT.3) WRITE(IOUT,13) IB
      IF(IB.GT.3) CALL EXIT
      IF(ILLAG.EQ.1) CALL EXIT
      RETURN FORMAT(6X,'EODY PARAMETER,IB, OUT OF RANGE=' ,13)
      END
      C
      REAL FUNCTION LAMDAS(NRE)
      CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
      CFUNCTION LAMDAS CALCULATES THE RANGE AS A FUNCTION
      COF THE DROP REYNOLDS NUMBER. IT IS BASED ON DATA
      TABULATED IN H.H.SUGIN, WADC TR54-313(1954)
      C
      CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
      CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
      CREAL NRE,LAMDAS,LAM,RED
      REAL*B(4)C(4),X1,X2,X3,X4
      COMMON /INOUT/ IOUT,IOERK
      DATA B /0.17797562D-0,44015126D-3,0.27469307D0,
      S   0.3774373D-2/
      DATA C /0.34487129D0,7131050D-07,0.2236679D-01,
      S   0.13819799D-64/
      LAM(X1,X2,X3,X4)=(1.0+X1*NRED+X2*NRED**2)/
      S   (1.+X3*NRED+X4*NRED**2)/
      NRED=NRE
      IF(NRE.LT.0.0.NRE.GT.10000.) GO TO 40
      IF(NRE.GT.500.) GO TU 30
      LAMDAS=LAM(R(1),R(2),B(3),H(4))
      RETURN
      CCONTINUE
      LAMDAS=LA(4(C(1),C(2),C(3),C(4)))
      END

```

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```

CONTINUE
WRITE(CIUEKR,13) NRE
CAL, EXIT
FORMAT(6X,'ARE YOU IN RANGE IN LAMMAS=' ,E15.4)
END

```

C

FUNCTION EMC(K0)

```

REAL K0
INTEGER RANGE
COMMON /INOUT/ IUNIT,IUERR
FEM(A0,A1,A2,A3)=A0+A1*K0+A2*K0**2+A3*K0***3
IF(K0.LT.0.) GO TO 120
IF(K0.LE.0.1) RANGE =1
IF(K0.GT.0.1 AND K0.LT.0.3) RANGE=2
IF(K0.GE.0.3 AND K0.LT.1.0) RANGE=3
IF(K0.GE.1.0 AND K0.LT.6.0) RANGE=4
IF(K0.GE.6.0 AND K0.LE.10.) RANGE=5
IF(K0.GT.10.30,40,50,60) , RANGE
GO TO EMT=0
      GU TO 80
      A0=-0.035
      A1=0.
      A2=0.
      A3=0.0
      GO TO 70
      A0=-0.31381
      A1=-1.9039
      A2=-2.03463
      A3=0.909091
      GO TO 70
      A0=0.183123
      A1=0.343423
      A2=-0.0632076
      A3=0.0416364
      GO TO 70
      A0=1.05529
      A1=-0.08100119
      A2=0.0107143
      A3=-0.000416667
      GO TU 70
      A0=0.83324
      A1=0.0063575
      A2=-0.0000914342
      A3=0.429012E-6
      WRITE(CIUEKR,13) K0
      FORMAT(6X,'EMC:K0=' ,E15.4)
      FEM(A0,A1,A2,A3)=A0+A1*K0+A2*K0**2+A3*K0***3
      IF(EMT.GT.1.0) EMT=1.0
      RETURN
      FORMAT(6X,'EMC:K0,EML=' ,2E15.4)
END

```

FUNCTION EMS(K0)

```

REAL K0
INTEGER RANGE
COMMON /INOUT/ IOUT,IUDERR
FEM(A0,A1,A2,A3)=A0+A1*K0+A2*K0**2+A3*K0***3
IF(K0.LT.0.) GO TO 120
IF(K0.LE.0.07 AND K0.LT.1.0) RANGE=1
IF(K0.GT.0.07 AND K0.LT.0.4) RANGE=2
IF(K0.GE.0.4 AND K0.LT.1.0) RANGE=3
IF(K0.GE.1.0 AND K0.LT.6.0) RANGE=4
IF(K0.GE.6.0 AND K0.LE.10.) RANGE=5
IF(K0.GE.10.30,40,50,60) , RANGE

```


KALL=SCALAR SET TO 1 ON INITIAL CALL AND INCREMENTED BY 1
 UN, ON SUBSEQUENT CALLS.
 BUJUND=BOUNDS ARRAY. SET LOWER BOUNDS IN LOWER N POSITIONS,
 UPPER BOUNDS IN UPPER N POSITIONS,
 DIMENSION (2*N).
 NB --- MUST BE SET EQUAL TO 2*N.
 N=N JACOBIAN MATRIX, DIMENSION (N**2+3*N)
 N=MUST BE SET EQUAL TO N**2+3*N
 IPRINT=PRINTING CONTROL PARAMETER:
 -1 NO PRINTING
 0 FINAL RESULTS
 1 X+F EVERY ITERATION
 2 X+F+W EVERY ITERATION

BRODEN'S METHOD---JULY 1978
 WITH BRODEN INITIALIZATION USING GAUSS-JORDAN INVERSION
 OF R0.

MODIFIED ON 28 JUNE 1979 FOR TESTING WITH EUCLIDIAN NORM
 FOR CONTROLLING FUNCTION INCREASING.
 MODIFICATION NOTED WITH

MODIFIED 14 SEPTEMBER 1979 FOR ADDING CONTROL ON STEP
 GENERATED ACCORDING TO STORE-CUSNARD PAPER ON STEP
 MODIFICATION NOTED WITH !!!!!!!!

INSTALLED ON RHIT 11/70 AUGUST 1980
 W BOUNDS
 DIMENSION X(N), F(N), W(N), BOUND(N)

IMPLICIT REAL*8(A-H,O-Z)
 COMMON /INOUT/ IOUT, IOUTERR
 C!!!!!!
 ADDED 14 SEPTEMBER 1979
 I0=13
 IF(KALL.NE.1) GO TO 2
 XNORM=0.0

```

4010 DO 4010 L=1,N
      XNORM=XNORM+X(1)*X(1)
      DELTA=10.0
      IF(XNORM.EQ.0.0) DELTA=10.*XNORM
      IF(KALL.LE.(N+1)) GO TO 3
      XNORM =0.0
      DO 4020 I=1,N
        XNORM=XNORM+X(I)**2
      4020 XNORM=DSQRT(XNORM)
      IF(DELTA.LT.10.*XNORM) DELTA=10.*XNORM
      3 CONTINUE
      C!!!!!!
      N2=N*N
      N3=N2+N
      N4=N3+N
      N5=N4+N
      INFO=0
      IF(NM.GE.N5) GO TO 5
      INFO=9
      INSUFFICIENT WORKING SPACE
    5   ITERATION PRINT-OUT
      IF(CPRINT.GE.0) WRITE(CLU1000)
      FORMAT(6X,'DELBRO*** DIMENSION OF N TOO SMALL')
      RETURN
  
```

1000

C**
 5

1050

KITE(KLU,1050) KALL
 FOR AT(DA,DELPD)*# YOUNG OR CALIS= 1,13
 WHILE(DA,DELPD)*(X(1),I)=1,
 WHILE(DA,DELPD)*(Y(1),I)=1,

```

1060      WRITE(UNIT=60) '(X(I),I=1,N)
C**      PRINT(0,101) NALL
10       CONVERGENCE TEST DO 20 I=1,N
        IF(DABS(F(I))-GT.EPS) GO TO 30
        CONFLUE

20       INFO=2
        IF(IPRINT.LT.0) RETURN
        SKITC(10,101) NALL
        FORMAC(*DETERM)**CONVERGENCE AFTER 1,14,1 CALLS')
        IF(IPRINT.GT.0) RETURN
        WRITE(10,1020) (X(I),I=1,N)
        WRITE(10,1030) (F(I),I=1,N)
        FORMAT(8X,'X',8E15.4)
        FORMAT(6X,'F',8E15.4)
        RETURN

1020      NO CONVERGENCE --- ITERATIONS CONTINUE.
30       IF(KALL.EQ.1) GO TO 50
        IF(KALL.GT.(N+1)) GO TO 110
        INITIALIZATION PHASE-- STORE COLUMN OF B0.
        LEKALL1=N
        STEPX=w(NB)

40       REMOVING PERTURBATION FROM X(KALL-1)
        X(KALL-1)=X(KALL-1)-STEPX
        IF(KALL.EQ.(+1)) GO TO 40
        GO TO 10
        FIRST CALL --- STURM INITIAL F.

50       DO 50 I=1,N
        W((N2+1)*F(I))
        ADDING PERTURBATION TO X(KALL) AND CHECKING BOUNDS.
        MODIFIED 28 June 1979

60       FNORM0=F(0)
        DO 65 I=1,N
        FNORM0=FNORM0+F(I)**2
65       FNORM0=D$JK(F(NB))
        RETURN

70       STEP=0.01*X(NALL)
        IF(DABS(STEP).LT.1.e-6) STEPX=0.01
        X(KALL)=X(KALL)+STEPX
        N(45)=STEPA
        IF(X(KALL).LT.0.00001*NALL) GO TO 80
        IF(X(KALL).GT.0.00001*NALL) GO TO 80
        RETURN
        N(5)=-(*)5
        X(KALL)=X(KALL)-2.0*STEPX
        LAST INITIALISATION CALL - INVERTING B0.
        DO 100 I=1,N
        F(I)=W((N2+1))
        CALL GJINV(C,N2,N3,N4,N5,W,INFO)
        DO 105 I=1,N2
        W(I)=W(I)
        IF(INFO.EQ.0) GO TO 220
        BC SINGULAR.
        IF(IPRINT.LT.0) RETURN
        WRITE(10,1040) *INITIAL JACOBIAN APPROXIMATION IS *
        SINGULAR.)
        RETURN

80       UPDATING PERTURBATION -- PRINTING JACOBIAN
        DO 90 I=1,N
        PRINT(0,105) I,X(I)
90       RETURN
100      RETURN
105      RETURN
110      RETURN

```

```

120      FNORM=FNORM+F(I)*F(I)
C**      FNORM=FNORM(FNORM)
IF (FNORM.LT.100.*FNORM) GO TO 140
C**      FUNCTION INCREASE TOO LARGE - REDUCING STEP.
IF (PRINT.LE.0) GO TO 125
      WRITE(1070,*) FNORM
      FORMAT(6X,1D10.0)** STEP CAUSED TOO LARGE A FUNCTION !,
1070    S, 'INCREASE'
125    DO 130 I=1,N
      PI=W(N3+I)
      X(I)=X(I)-PI
      PI=PI*0.05
      X(I)=X(I)+PI
      W(N3+I)=PI
      RETURN
130    UPDATE
      DO 150 I=1,N
      W(N2+I)=F(I)-W(N2+I)
      *ADDED 28 JUNE 79
      FNORM=FNORM
C**      L=0
      BETA=0.0
      DO 170 I=1,N
      W(I)=0.0
      DO 160 J=1,N
      L=L+1
      W(I)=W(I)+W(L)*W(N2+J)
      160   FNORM=FNORM
      BETA=BETA+W(I)*(N3+1)
      IF (DABS(BETA).GT.1.00-15) GO TO 180
      IF (PRINT.LE.0) GO TO 220
      WRITE(10,1080) KALL
      1080 FORMAT(6X,1D10.0)** NO. OF CALLS= ',14,' DENOMINATOR !
      180   FAILURE GO TO 220
      DO 200 I=1,N
      W(N4+1)=W(N4+1)+W(N3+I)
      L=I-N
      DO 190 J=1,N
      L=L+N
      WPI=WPI+W(L)*W(N3+J)
      190   NEW BRUDEN STEP
      200   DO 240 I=1,N
      PI=0.0
      DO 230 J=1,N
      L=L+1
      PI=PI+W(L)*F(J)
      W(N2+I)=F(I)
      W(N3+I)=PI
      X(I)=X(I)+PI
      240   !!!!!!! ADDED the 14 step 79 !!!!!!!
C      DWRITE=0.0
      DO 4100 I=1,N
      DWRITE=DWRITE+(N3+1)*(N3+1)
      4100

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      IF (UNUM.WEDELT) GU LU 4200
      DO 4150 I=1,N
      STURE=(N3+I)/DNURM*DELTA
      X(I)=X(1)-W(N3+1)*STURE
      W(N3+I)=STURE
      CUNTINUE
      C#*!!!!!!:CHECKING ON BOUNDS!!!!!!
      CALL BUUND(N,N3,I,IPRINT,X,W,BUUND,NB,NW,INFO)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(C-A-H,O-Z)
      CHECKING LOWER BOUNDS.
      IO=13
      KACT=0
      DU 140 I=1,N
      IF(X(I).GE.BUUND(1)) GU TO 10
      W(N2+I)=W(N2+1)-X(I)+BUUND(I)
      X(I)=BUUND(I)
      KACT=KACT+1
      CUNTINUE
      CHECKING UPPER BOUNDS.
      DO 20 I=1,N
      IF(X(I).LE.BUUND(N+1)) GU TO 20
      W(N2+I)=W(N2+1)-X(I)+BUUND(N+I)
      X(I)=BUUND(N+I)
      KACT=KACT+1
      CUNTINUE
      CHECKING FOR FINITE STEP.
      IF(KACT.EQ.0)RETURN
      DU 30 I=1,N
      IF(DABS(W(N2+1)).GT.1.0D-6)RETURN
      CUNTINUE
      BOUNDS IMPEDING PROGRESS.
      INFO=5
      IF(IPRINT.LT.0)RETURN
      WRITE(IO,1000) (X(I),I=1,N)
      1000  S , X , BE15.4) RETURN
      END

      SUBROUTINE GUINV(N,N2,N3,N4,NS,N,INFO)
      GAUSS-JORDAN INVERSION OF A MATRIX.
      THE MATRIX IS STORED IN THE FIRST N2
      LOCATIONS OF WORKING SPACE (IROW,JCOL,Y)
      ARE USED AS WORKING SPACE (IROW,JCOL,Y)

      DIMENSION W(NS)
      IMPLICIT REAL*8(C-A-H,O-Z)
      INITIALISATION.
      DO S I=1,N
      W(N2+I)=-1.0
      W(N3+I)=1.0
      BEGIN ELIMINATION.
      IO 45 NE1, SEARCH FOR LARGEST PIVOT.
      C#*CCCCC
      C#*#

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41

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10      C**#
11      C**# CONTINUE
12      C**# TEST FOR SINGULAR MATRIX
13      IF(DABS(PIVOT).GT.1.0D-12) GO TO 20
14      INFUE=3
15      C**# RETURN
16      C**# NORMALISE PIVOT ROW ELEMENTS.
17      AK=FUDAT(K)
18      W((N2+1)ROWK)=AK
19      W((N3+J)COLK)=AK
20      L=N*(1)ROWK-1
21      LROWK=L
22      DU 30 J=1,N
23      L=L+1
24      W((L)=W(L)/PIVOT
25      *(1)ROWK+J)COLK)=1.0/PIVOT
26      ELLIMINATION.
27      L=JCOLK-N
28      DU 40 I=1,N
29      L=L+N
30      AIJCK=W((L)
31      IF(C1.EQ.(1)ROWK) GO TO 40
32      W((L)=W((L)/PIVOT
33      DU 35 J=1,N
34      IF(CJ.EQ.(J)COLK) GO TO 35
35      W((C1)*N+J)=0.0
36      W((C1)=W((M))-AIJCK*N*(L)ROWK+J)
37      C**# CONFIGURE
38      C**# UNSCRAMBLE THE LEFT-most ROWS WHICH DO NOT NEED TO
39      FIND ALL ROWS/COLUMNS WHICH DO NOT NEED TO
40      DU 145 J=1,N
41      IF(DABS(W((N2+J)-*(N3+J)).GT.0.1) GO TO
42      *(N2+J)=0.0
43      *(N3+J)=0.0
44      C**# CONFIGURE
45      C**# UNSCRAMBLE THE LEFT-most ROWS - FIND A ROW P FOR
46      DU 345 J=1,N
47      JP=N*(JP-1)
48      C**# PUTTING ROW JP IN WORKING SPACE.
49      C**# CONTINUE
50      DU 46 J=1,N
51      W((N4+J))=W((L0+J))
52      L0=L
53      L=L+1
54      IF(L>N) GOTO 56
55      C**# PUTTING ROW JP IN WORKING SPACE.
56      C**# CONTINUE
57      DU 445 J=1,N
58      W((N2+J))=DABS(W((N2+J))
59      GO TO 61
60      C**# PUTTING ROW JP IN WORKING SPACE.
61      C**# CONTINUE
62      DU 46 J=1,N
63      L0=L
64      L=L+1
65      IF(L>N) GOTO 67
66      C**# PUTTING ROW JP IN WORKING SPACE.
67      C**# CONTINUE
68      DU 47 J=1,N
69      W((N2+J))=-W((N2+JP)+U-J)
70      L=L+1
71      K=1
72      DU 30 J=1,N
73      IF(CJ.LT.(*(N3+J)+*(N4+J)).GT.0.0) W((K))=0.0
74      C**# CONTINUE

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55      DO 60 J=1,N
      *S=W(N4+J)
      *(N4+J)=W(L0+J)
      *(L0+J)=W(N4+J)
      IF(W(N3+JP).GT.0.1) GO TO 47
      GO TO 245
      UNSCREWING BY COLS. - FIND A COL FOR INTERCHANGE.
56      DO 62 J=1,N
      JP=J
      IF(W(N3+J).GT.0.1) GO TO 63
      CONTINUE
      NU COLS LEFT.
      RETURN
      PUTTING COL JP IN WORKING SPACE.
      L=JP+N
      DO 65 I=1,N
      L=L+N
      *(N4+I)=W(L)
      LOOP FOR COL 1 INTERCHANGES REMAINS.
57      K=L0+I*(N3+JP)+0.5
      *(N3+JP)=I-1.0
      FINDING K I W(N2+-)
      DO 75 J=1,N
      JP=J
      IF(IOLW((N2+J)+0.5).EQ.0) GO TO 80
      CONTINUE
      COL INTERCHANGE.
      L=JP-N
      DO 85 I=1,N
      L=L+N
      W=W(N4+I)
      W(N4+I)=W(L)
      W(L)=WW
      IF(W(N3+JP).GT.0.1) GO TO 70
      GO TO 61
      END
C**     80
C**     85
    
```

